THOMAS C. CONNOLLY, ESQ.,

Editor of the Daily American Telegraph: DEAR SIR: I am not a politician, though an observer of all that passes in the political panorama before me; and as I at this moment feel an earnest desire for the promotion of the welfare of my country by the elevation of a pure and unsullied patriot to the Presidential office, may I not ask a little space in your columns for the expression of this desire?

Early last spring, a gentleman upon the margin of the Potomac had in his employment about one hundred hands from Maryland, nearly all of whom were Democrats, and nearly all of whom were in favor of Gen. Scott, and intended voting for him in the approaching fall. These men, like myself, were plain, honest, and uninfluenced by the schemes of politicians. They were of the people, and the pulsation of their hearts was healthy and true. They were grateful, and most willingly attested that the services rendered his country by the illustrious Scott could never be forgotten.

In a military and civil, as well as intellectual and moral, point of view, the "old here," now before the people as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the nation, will ever be regarded as among the first men of the age. He who has nobly passed through seenes calculated to "try men's souls," and every faculty of whose nature has been summoned to the highest duty, and braced up to the most intense exertion to meet the demands of his country-who has willingly undergone the sufferings and hardships of war, had his body torn with lead, and hazarded his life at the mouth of the cannon-whose military transactions were made up of sacrifices and toil, yet crowned with the most successful and brillient achievements, stretching through a period of nearly forty years-who led on his noble band from victory to conquest and conquest to victory, signalizing, at every step, his courage, patriotism, and skill, -must have a place in the hearts of his countrymen, and excite men of all parties with the most lively interest in his behalf. His deeds of chivalry, and the deeply interesting and stirring events of his life, have, indeed, become an element in the history of the American people, and will be handed down to posterity replete with interest and full of instruction. As a general, his fame is spread from the battle of Queenstown Heights to his triumphant entrance into the city of Mexico-"known and read of all men;" and we are safe in saying that his superior cannot be, and I doubt whether his equal is, now found among the living.

Sir, I am a Southerner: born under a Southern sun, reared under Southern principles, which have grown with my growth and strengthened with my strength, the same blood that warms her patriotic heart warms mine, her interests are my interests, and upon her soil is my home! But, for all this, I am no less an American, ready to meet my brethren of the North around the sacred shrine of our common liberty, and to hail every man faithful to the constitution and the Union, whether in the North or in the South, as a true member of our great republican family. Thus, placing my foot upon sectional feeling, and bathing my soul, as it were, in what I believe to be the true patriotism of our fathers, I shall ever endeavor to look beyond the contending elements of sectional strife, and anticipate the dawn of a brighter day upon the glorious confederacy; when the "blackness of darkness" shall be removed forever, and the clear sunlight of mutual forbearance shall envelope both North and South in one indissoluble brotherhood now and forever. But as I am a Southerner, I have a right to know something of her noble and generous sons; and I am sustained in saying that the unmanly and shameful attack made from this quarter (by some whose motives, for the honor of human nature, we leave in the background) to injure General Scott will prove abortive, and that this part of our confederacy in November next will re warm and enthusiastic hearts to the claims of the "old hero." But our high opinion of General Scott is not only based upon his military renown: for, as a man of a high order of cultivation, as well as a civilian, we hold him in exalted estimation. Educated for the law, he was admitted to the bar, and practised for a time his profession. With all the advantages of classical learning, he is possessed of a calm, solid, and polished mind. And every one at all acquainted with his speeches and writings knows that there is a clearness and strength, both in his thought and phraseology, that few possess. His plain and forcible style lays his thoughts open at once to the casy comprehension of the reader, and carries along the conviction of good sense and sound practical judgment. With these advantages, a mind full of simplicity and pungent common sense, with extensive reading and acute observation, General Scott has lived in Washington city a great portion of his life, where the interests of this great nation and the policy by which those interests were to be maintained were subjects of daily conversation with that class among whom he mingled-giving to and receiving from our wisest and best statesmen that kind of information so well calculated to vitalize the heart with the elementary principles of republican freedom, and to enlighten the mind with the wisest and best policy to be pursued in securing our safety, perpetuating our national strength, and carrying out successfully the principles of our government. So that it may be said of him that he is not only experienced in the duties of the field, but also well skilled in the school of politics. And the influence he has exerted on the destinies of our country has not been felt in battle alone, but, in his intercourse with the leading men of our nation, has been brought to bear upon some of the most important and controlling measures of legislative policy in a most potent and salutary way. And it is well known in the East, West, North, and South, that General Winfield Scott, by nature, by education and sound practical knowledge, is in every way fitted to preside (with promised blessing to our country) over this great nation, for whose good he has so long and faithfully toiled, and would make at this time one of the very best Presidents that the American people could elevate

not dead, which proved to be the case. The man is now alive and likely to recover.

There were 72 cholers deaths in New Orleans during the week ending the 19th ult.

ington (Pa.) College.

LIFE AND SERVICES GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.

BY A SOUTHERN WHIG:

[From the Baltimore Patriot.] Winfield Scott was born near Petersburg, in Virginia, on the 13th of June, in the year 1786. He finished his studies at the College of William and Mary, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. After practising law in Virginia about a year, he emigrated to South Carolina.

emigrated to South Caronna.

Our difficulties with England caused Congress to pass an act in April, 1808, to increase the army. Scott applied immediately for a commission in one of the regiments about to be raised, and in May, 1808, was appointed a captain of

light artillery.

War was not actually declared until June, 1812. The interval between 1808 and the declaration of war was one of great political excitement. Scott sided with the Democratic party. supported the election of President Madison, and approved, advocated, and wrote in favor of war

In July, 1812, Scott was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the 2d artillery, and proceeded to the Niagara frontier. In October of that year Lieutenant Elliott applied to Scott for assistance n men to capture the Adams and Caledonia, two British vessels of war then lying under the protection of the guns of Fort Erie. The vessels were both captured; but Elliott was compelled to abandon the Adams. She got aground, and the British attempted to retake her, but were enemy, and here, as every subsequent engagement where he was first in command, he was vic-

A few days after was fought the memorable battle of Queenstown Heights. Scott was the hero of the day, and covered himself with glory. The battle lasted for many hours, and was fought on the part of the Americans with most fearful odds against them. The British army, having been reinforced, numbered not less than thirteen hundred men, while the Americans were reduced o less than three hundred. Finding that the militia on the opposite shore refused, or was unable to cross to their aid, and that succor was hopeless, Scott's heroic band were at length com-pelled to surrender. But their gallant deeds apon that day carried inspiration to every American heart. The disgrace of Hull's surrender was wiped off—the taunts of the enemy checked aracter of the American army redeemed.

Scott was carried a prisoner to Quebec. While he was there, an incident occurred which had a most important bearing upon the future conduct of the war, and is deserving of particular men-

At the time Great Britain denied the right of expatriation: in other words, she denied the right of any of her subjects to become citizens of another country, contending that they owed to her perpetual allegiance. According to this doc-trine, a native of Ireland, Scotland, or England, who had emigrated to the United States, and become a naturalized American citizen, remained still a subject of the Fritish government, and forfeited his life for treason if found in arms against her. The United States denied this doctrine-her naturalization laws being founded

upon the opposite theory.

While Scott was a prisoner at Quebec, the British attempted to enforce their doctrine of perpetual allegiance in regard to certain Irish army at Queenstown. The following is a description of the scene :

Scott, being in the cabin of the transport, heard a bustle upon deck and hastened up. There he found a party of British officers in the act of mustering the prisoners, and separating from the rest such as by confession, or the accent act of mustering of the voice, were judged to be Irishmen. The object was to send them in a frigate, then along-side, to England, to be tried and executed for the crime of high treason, they being taken in arms against their native allegiance. Twenty-three had been thus set apart when Scott reached the deck. The moment Scott ascertained the object of the British officers, he commanded his men to answer no more questions, in order that no other selec tions should be made by the test of speech. He commanded them to remain silent, and they strictly obeyed. This was done in spite of the threats of the British officers, and not another man was separated from his companions. Scott was re-peatedly commanded to go below, and high alter-cations ensued. He addressed the party selected, and explained to them fully the reciprocal obligations of allegiance and protection, assuring them that the United States would not fail to avenge their gallant and faithful soldiers; and, finally, pledged himself in the most solemn manner that any one of the party. In the midst of this animated harangue, he was frequently interrupted by the British officers, but, though unarmed, the laws of the federal government. Scott's could not be silenced."

The Irishmen thus selected were sent to England. As soon as Scott was exchanged, he proceeded to Washington and reported the whole affair to the Secretary of War by a written communication. This report was transmitted to Congress, and Scott, in personal interviews, pressed the subject upon the attention of members. An act was accordingly passed on the 3d of March, 1813, vesting the President with the power of retaliation. In an engagement soon after Scott captured a number of prisoners. True to his pledge given at Quebec, he immediately selected twenty-three of the number to be confined in the interior of the country, there to abide the fate of the twenty-three Irishmen taken at Queenstown and sent to England for

The result of this firm resolution on the part of Scott, and of the legislation consequent upon his efforts, was, not only to save the lives of the twenty-three Irish prisoners, but to compel England, throughout the remainder of the war, to respect the rights of our naturalized citizens, by virtually abandoning her claim to perpetual alle-

Just after the close of the war, as Gen. Scott was walking along one of the wharves of New York, he was hailed by his old Irish friends for whom he had interfered at Quebec. They had just been released from the English prisons, and At the capture of Fort George, on the 27th of

banks behind which the British forces were drawn up, fifteen hundred strong. The action was short and desperate, but ended in the total rout of the enemy. Scott was the first man to enter fort, and hauled down the British flag with his

On the 10th and 11th of November, 1813. Scott defeated the enemy in two actions-one at Fort Matilda, the other at Hoophole Creek. On the 9th of March, 1814, when only twenty-

seven years of age, Scott was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general.

A few days after this promotion, General

Brown, then chief in command on the Niagara frontier, left Scott at Buffaio to instruct and drill universal admiration and gratitude of the whole the army which was then concentrating at that nation.
point. Scott had entire charge of this camp of In 1 instruction for about three months. The results of the discipline and spirit which his teachings here infused into the Northern army were soon to be developed on the fields of Chippewa and

proached to close quarters, Scott called aloud to McNeil's battalion, "the enemy say we are good at long shot, but cannot stand the cold iron ! call upon the eleventh instantly to give the lie to that slander! Charge!" They did charge. Beduring the week ending the 19th ult.

Dr. Clark has resigned the Presidency of Washington (Pa.) College.

They did duage.

Include the presidency of Washington (Pa.) College.

They did duage.

enemy. The British had been beaten with their own boasted weapon—the bayonet. The valor and skill of the Boy-General of twenty-eight had vanquished all the boasted prowess of her worldrenowned veterans.

renowned veterans.

General Brown, in his official report of this battle, says: "Brigadier General Scott is entitled to the highest praise our country can bestow. His brigade covered itself with glory."

The battle of Lundy's Lane (or Niagara as it

is frequently called) was fought on the 26th of 1814, just three weeks after that of Chippe-The battle commenced about forty minutes before sunset, and continued until midnight. Here again Scott was the master-spirit of the fight. American valor again triumphed over the veteran regiments of Britain. Scott had two horses killed under him, was wounded in the side, but still fought on until the close of the battle when he was prostrated by a wound in the shoul-der This was the hardest-fought battle of the war. Our limited space will not allow a more extended notice of its details, and, indeed, it would be superfluous to recapitulate the events of that glorious day, familiar as they are to every American schoolboy. Where so many have gathered imperishable laurels, it was truly a proud honor for the youthful Scott to be hailed by universal consent, "the hero of Lundy's Lane."

For his gallantry in these actions, Scott was soon after promoted to the rank of major general. On November 3d, 1814, Congress passed a resolution awarding a gold medal to Major General Scott, Scott, "in testimony of the high sense enter-tained by Congress of his distinguished services in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagrepulsed by the gallantry of Colonel Winfield ara, and of his uniform gallantry and good conduct Scott. This was the first time he had met the in sustaining the high reputation of the arms of

the United States.' Soon after the treaty of peace, President Madison tendered to General Scott a place in his Cabinet—that of the Secretary of War. This complimentary office was declined from motives highly creditable to General Scott.

Being still feeble from his wounds, he soon after went to Europe for the recommendation.

after went to Europe for the restoration of his health and for professional improvement. He was also entrusted by the government with important diplomatic functions. He executed his instructions in so satisfactory a manner that President Madison caused to be written to him by the Secretary of State a special letter of thanks.

In 1832 Scott was ordered to take command n the Black Hawk war. He sailed from Buffalo for Chicago with nearly one thousand troops in four steamboats.

On the 8th of July, while on the voyage, the cholera broke out among the troops with fearful violence. On the boat in which General Scott sailed with two hundred and twenty troops, there occurred in six days one hundred and thirty cases of cholera, and fifty-one deaths. After General Scott had proceeded from Chicago to the Mississippi river, the pestilence again broke out among his troops. During the prevalence of this terrible scourge, his devoted attention upon his suffering soldiers excited the admiration of all who were present. In the language of a letter written at the time by an officer of the army-The General's course of conduct on that occasion should establish for him a reputation no inferior to that which he has earned on the battle-field; and should exhibit him not only as warrior, but as a man-not only as the hero of

After the termination of the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds were appointed by the United States government commissioners to treat with the Northwestern Indians in reference to all pending difficulties. In the various con-ferences held with the deputations from the various tribes, it became the duty of Gen. Scott to conduct the discussions. This he did with great ability and ingenuity, and the result of the commission was to procure a treaty just to the Indians and highly advantageous to the United States—the Indians ceding the title to more than ten millions of acres, being a great portion of the

battles, but as the hero of humanity."

lands of Iowa and Michigan.

After the termination of the Black Hawk was and of the treaty with the Indians, Gen. Cass, then Secretary of War, wrote, in reply to Scott's official report, as follows:
"Allow me to congratulate you upon this for-

tunate consummation of your arduous duties, and to express my entire approbation of the whole course of your proceedings, during a series of difficulties requiring higher moral courage than the operations of an active campaign under ordinary circumstances."

Directly after his return from the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott was sent by President Jackson on a confidential mission of great responsibility. South Carolina nullification then threatened to embroil the nation in civil war. minent danger that the strife would at once begin between the citizens of Charleston and the Uniretaliation, and, if necessary, a refusal to give ted States troops stationed there. The object of quarter in battle, should follow the execution of the President in sending Scott to South Carolina the laws of the federal government. Scott's moderation and discretion while at Charleston saved the country from the horrors of civil war The full history of his valuable services, on that occasion, cannot now be written, as much of it

still remains under the seal of secrecy.
On the 20th of January, 1886, Gen. Scott was ordered to take command in the Florida war. There he did all that the greatest military talent could accomplish. But the malice or envy of a brother officer, by misrepresentations made to the President, procured his recall, for the pur-pose of having his official conduct subjected to the opinion of a court of inquiry. That court, after full investigation, pronounced the charges against Gen. Scott unsustained; and, further, that "he had been zealous and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, and that his plan of campaign was all devised and prosecuted with energy, steadiness, and ability."

In 1838 Gen. Scott was sent by the President to the Canada frontier, then in a state of fearful excitement on account of the burning of the Caro-line within the American territory. The whole population of northern New York seemed about to march into Canada to avenge the wrong which had been done to the national honor. The object of the administration was to preserve the peace between the two nations until pending difficulties could be settled by negotiation. For this purpose Scott was sent to the frontier. There he labored night and day, passing rapidly from point to point, superintending and directing the actions both of the military and the civil authorities; and May, 1813, Scott led the advanced guard. He frequently, along a line of eight hundred miles, landed on the Canada shore of Lake Ontario, addressing immense gatherings of the excited citi-formed his command on the beach, and scaled the zens. He succeeded in his mission beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. The peace of

the country was preserved. During the same year he was ordered to the Scott was the first man to enter the delicate service of removing the Cherokee nation beyond the Mississippi. Here he displayed at once the highest degree of energy, sagacity, and

humanity.

The leading journals of the day were filled with encomiums upon the conduct of Scott in these services. The National Intelligencer of September 27th, 1838, says: "The manner in which this gallant officer has acquitted himself within the last year upon our Canada frontier, and lately among the Cherokees, has excited the

In 1839 arose the Northeastern Boundary difficulty. The disputed territory was about to become the battle-ground between the troops of Maine and New Brunswick. War was considered inevitable. In this crisis General Scott was JAMESTOWN.

A man in Rochester, New York, supposed to be dead, was placed in a coffin, and the coffin was about to be closed, when a physician happened to look into the coffin, and pronounced the man in the coffin and pronounced the man in the coffin and routed with the bayonet as a statesman and diplomatist. A war considered into the coffin, and pronounced the man in Rochester, New York, supposed to be dead, was placed in a coffin, and the coffin was about to be closed, when a physician happened to look into the coffin, and pronounced the man in Rochester, New York, supposed to be dead, was placed in a coffin, and the coffin was about to be closed, when a physician happened to look into the coffin, and pronounced the man in Rochester, New York, supposed to provide the proposed to the battle of Chippews was fought on the 5th of July, 1814. Scott, with 1,900 Americans, met on an open plain and routed with the bayonet as a statesman and diplomatist. A war considered in the coffin was a state of the provide the provided by the government to calm the rising storm. His able services on that occasion showed him to be possessed of the highest talents as a statesman and diplomatist. A war considered in a coffin, and pronounced the man in the coffin was a state of the provided by the government to calm the rising storm. His able services on that occasion showed him to be possessed of the highest talents as a state of the provided by the government to calm the rising storm. His able services on that occasion showed him to be possessed of the highest talents as a state of the provided by the government to calm the rising storm. His able services on that occasion showed him to be possessed of the highest talents as a state of the provided by the government to calm the rising storm. His able services on that occasion showed him to be possessed of the highest talents as a state of the provided by the government to calm the rising storm. fresh laurels upon his brow; and "the hero of Lundy's Lane" was hailed on all sides as the Great Pacificator."

The services of General Scott in the Mexican war are of so recent date, and so fresh in the recollections of the American people and the whole civilized world, that it is pseless to do more

On the 10th of March, 1847, Gen. Scott arrived before Vera Cruz. On the 14th of September, 1847, he planted the stars and stripes over the national palace in the city of Mexico. Within these six months San Juan D'Ulloa-the American Gibraltar-was stormed, and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Churubusco, Molinos del Rey, and Chepultepec were fought and won. With less than ten thousand fighting men he attacked and routed, again and again, thirty thousand of the best troops of Mexico posted behind the strongest fortifications, and fighting with the courage of desperation. Nothing of military achievement recorded in ancient or modern history can excel the glory of that march from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. Such is a brief sketch of one whose life has been devoted to the service and glory of his country, and whose patriotism is enlarged enough to extend to the whole country. Born a Southern man, reared and educated among Southerners, he has fought and bled alike for the North and South and to suppose that he could be willing to do injustice to either, would be to declare the last

forty years of his life but a lie.

Much abuse has recently been heaped upon this gallant patriot because he declines giving written pledges upon the various questions which may be involved in the approaching Presidential lection. We doubt not that several of the gentlemen now prominent before the Democratic party would cheerfully give pledges of any kind whatever, provided they could thereby secure a nomination. It is not difficult to make promises, and it is a very easy thing to break them. could point to an illustrious example in the history of the Democratic party which occurred but very few years since. A certain Presidential candidate gave a written pledge that he was in favor of the protective system, and got tariff votes

onvert to the doctrines of free trade. When a citizen has been for nearly half a cenary in the service of his country, his past history is the best guaranty for his future conduct.

hereby; but as soon as elected, became a sudder

R. R. R. No. 1, & R. R. R. No. 2.

THE NEW REMEDY-LATELY DISCOVERED BY RADWAY & CO. R. R. R. No. 2.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT,
FOR THE QUICK CURE OF ALL CHRONIC AND
SCROFULOUS DISBASES.

IT IS POWERFUL, SEARCHING, AND PLEASANT;
IT CLEANSES AND FURIFIES THE BLOOD FROM ALL SCROPULOUS HUMORS: IT RESOLVES AWAY FROM THE BONES

AND MUSCLES
ALL DISEASED DEPOSITS;
IT ELECTRIPLES THE FLUIDS AND SOLIDS WITH
HEALTH AND STRENGTH. IT IS WARRANTED TO CURE—White Swelling,

Syphilis,
Syphilis,
Epilepsy,
Jaundice,
Ulcers,
Fever Sores,
Hacking Dry Cough. In either of the above-named Diseases
WE GUARANTEE

that the patient will experience its powerful, soothing, ben ficial effects IN A FEW HOURS after taking it.

after taking it.

CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS

WILL EXPERIENCE IMMEDIATE RELIEF AFTER
TAKING THREE DOSES. In ten minutes after taking a dose of this pleasant remedy the weak and sickly invalid jeels its electrical agency thrillin through every cell and cavern of the system, importing healt and strength to every organ, nerve, and secretory vessel in th

SCROFULOUS DISEASES. This Remedy is warranted to cure Scrofuls in its worst form. It acts upon the solids as well as the fluids, removing from the bones, joints, muscles, and nerves, all diseased

deposits,
AND EJECTS FROM THE SYSTEM
ALL FOUL HUMORS AND UNHEALTHY VIRUS,
Glandular Swellings, Ulcars in the Throat, Tumors, Cancers,
Nodes, White Swellings,
FEVER SORES,
Salt Rheum, Hacking Dry Cough, Tubucular Consumption,
Rickets, and all deep-seated diseases. RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT will quickly cure.
ITS ACTION
is direct, and instantly experienced upon the seat of the
disease, whether it be in the bones, muscles, joints, liver,
heart, pancreas, kidneys, stomach or bowels, brain, or
spinal marrow.
IT ACTS UPON THE SKIN,
producing a free and copious discharge of all foul humors
secreted in this organ.

producing a free and copious discharge of all foul humors secreted in this organ.

FESTERING SORES.

The most repulsive sores and eruptious are instantly relieved from irritation and quickly removed from the skin. HOW RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT CURES CONSUMPTION.

CONSUMPTION.

To cure Consumption we must stop decay and rebuild and heal the worn-out organs of the system that disease has conheal the worn-out organs of the system that disease has con-sumed.

We must treat every organ in the system, for the Lungs are not the only organs affected. It affects the Liver, the Heart, the Kidneys, Bladder, and Pancreas; and, in fact, every organ in the body is more or less tainted with decom-position and decay.

THE LUNGS

ARE THE BREATHING APPARATUS OF THE SYSTEM.

When the Lungs are in a state of decay they are unable to receive or emit the necessary amount of air requisite to sus tain life. The greater the atmospheric pressure upon the air-cells, the more painful, irritable, and suffocating is the

weight upon the lungs.
THE GLANDS become swollen from the irritation and inflammation of the

ULCERS AND LUMPS IN THE THROAT

ULCERS AND LUMPS IN THE THROAT
are formed from unhealthy deposits, which the lungs are
unable to eject without the aid of powerfal emetics, and the
Liver too weak and feeble to secrete.

"Becomes deposited in the bronchial tubes; it hardens, and is
formed into lumps, which ulcerate, suppurate, and discharge
THE AIR-CELLS
are clogged, and the respiratory organs checked, so that
breathing is rendered oppressive and exceedingly difficult.
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT
WILL ACT AS FOLLOWS:

WILL ACT AS FOLLOWS:

THE LUNGS.

It will heal, strengthen, and remove from them all diseased deposit, cleaning the air-cells from all diseased humors.

REMOVES FROM THE GLANDS
inflammation, and rids the Throat from Ulcers, Tumors,

Iard Swellings, and other diseased deposits.
TO THE LIVER,

Hard Sweining.

TO THE LIVER,

It will impart tone and energy.

AND EVERY ORGAN IN THE SYSTEM

it will reorganize and cleanes from putrid and unhealthy
matter and humors.

IN TEN MINUTES

after taking this pleasant remedy the patient feels easier. It
immediately allays the irritable cough, loosens the tightness
across the chest, and relieves the sharp wrenching pains.

Let the afflicted call upon CHAS. STOTT & CO., and
W. H. GILMAN.

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W. H. GILMAN.
N. B.
RABWAY, SRENOVATING RESOLVENT, AND RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, are two distinct Preparations;
et, in many cases, they are intended to be used together. The patient, by reading the advertisement attentively, will easily ascertain the remedy requisite to meet the complaint. R. R. R.

PAIN.

PAIN.

PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most severe pains in a few minutes. In New York, hundreds who are afflicted, call at the Medical Office of RADWAY & CO., and have the Ready Relief applied gratis. It never fails in relieving the most painful paroxysms in FIVE MINUTES OR LESS.

TO THE SICK OF THIS DISTRICT. BEAR IN MIND,

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF THE MOST SEVERE PAINS IN A FEW MINUTES, AND CURE THE MOST OBSTINATE RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, AND NERVOUS COM-PLAINTS IN A FEW HOURS, INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL!
IF WILL STOP
THE MOST EXCRUCIATING PAINS

Neuraigia Croup Diarrhea Toothache Spasms Cramps Sick Headsche Chill Fever Chill Plains Sore Throat In Ten Minutes In Fifteen Minutes In One Second In Three Minutes In Three Minutes In Fifteen Minutes In Fifteen Minutes Sore Throat In Four Hours In Twenty Hours
if Complaints, Stiff Johns, Strains, Bruises, Cuts,
al Complaints, Stiff Johns, Strains, Bruises, Cuts,
unds, Frost Bites, Cholera Morbus, Tio Doloreux,
unds, Frost Bites, Cholera Morbus, Tio Doloreux,

In Four Hours

and all other complaints where there are severe pains, RAD WAY'S READY RELIEF will instantly stop the pain, and ckly cure the disease.
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Radway's Renovating Resolvent, \$1 per bottle.
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mounted with a solid platinum sliver point, (patented,) twelve inches long, surrounded at the base with three angular negative magnets, which possess the power, to an extraordinary extent, of discharging the opposite elements of the most fearful thunderstorm, and embrace the entire perfection of science up to the present time; the whole constituting the most magnificent and perfect silent conductor ever presented to the public.

Safety has not been compromised by affording these excellent rods at such low rates; the greatest attention has been given to their construction, so as to be readily attached. The astonishing power of the negative magnets, in discharging the air of its opposite elements, has been clearly demonstrated by the Electrometer, when unmagnetised points have shown but slight results, though placed under the same conditions. In fact, they gather and silently discharge electricity from the atmosphere when you would scarcely suspect any being present.

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suspect any being present.

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Washington City.

Washington City.

I do hereby certify that I have applied various powerful chemical reagents to Spratt's Patent Points for Lightning. Rods, and that the results of these experiments convince me that they will resist the action of atmospheric causes, and thereby preserve the untremity sharp—a condition most essential to protection against lightning. The reagents used in the above experiments were a solution of chloride of codium, (common salt), acetic acid, sulphuric acid, and hydrochloric acid. With the first, there was no action on the metal; with the several acids, there was very slight—a fact sufficient to show that atmospheric influences would have no sensible effect.

JOHN LECONTE, Prof. of Nat. Phil. et Chem.
UNIVERSITY OF GA., October 8, 1850.

The Lightning Conductors of Mr. Spratt, offered to me, are well calculated to perform the office for which they are intended. Yours, truly, Prof. ROBT. PETER.

LEXINGTON, KY., February 20, 1860.

CHICAGO, September 3, 1850.

Lexingron, Kv., February 20, 1860.

Chicago, September 3, 1850.

This may certify that I have examined, somewhat critically, James Spratt's Patont Lightning Rods, and that I am of opinion that it is constructed on scientific principles. For combining durability, cheapness, and efficacy, I deem it equal, and I think superior, to any other rod ever offered for my inspection.

Prof. JAS. V. Z. BLANEY.

Augusta, (Ga.) November 11, 1850.

This will certify that I have examined the Lightning Rods, Metallic Points, and Isolating Attachments, manufactured by Mr. Spratt, and regard them as constructed in conformity to the general laws of the electric fiuld; and the metallic compound constituting the Points, as promising, from the result of several tests to which they were submitted, to resist for years the action of those atmospheric causes most likely to corrode them.

Prof. Phys. Sc., Emory College, Ga., and Prof. Chem. and Pharm., Medical College, Ga.

The Lightning Conductors put up by Mr. Henry M. Smith,

Pherm., Medical College, Ga.

The Lightning Conductors put up by Mr. Henry M. Smith, of this city, on the plan of Mr. Spratt, appear to me to be very well devised; and, in point of mechanical construction, are the best 1 have ever seen.

It is to be hoped that the use of these Rods may become general, as an mportant auxiliary defence against a danger which must be regarded as of no ordinary magnitude, to which all buildings are liable.

R. SILIMAN, Jr.,
Prof. of Chem. in the University of Louisville, Louisville, January 27, 1851.

All orders left at ANDREW DUFFY'S Stove Manufactory, 7th street, will be promptly attended to; or at GEORGI BELL'S, Alexandria, Va., corner of King and St. Asaph sta

FAIRFAX AND POTOMAC PLANK ROAD! FAIRFAX AND POTOMAC PLANK ROAD!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Books of Subscription to an amount not exceeding Sixty Tracusand Dollars each, for the construction of the "FAIRFAX AND POTOMAC PLANK ROAD," will be opened on the 3d day of MAY, 1852, at the following named places:

At the office of Alpram Moss, Fairfax Court-house, under the superintendence of the Commissioners.

At the Mayor's Operice, in Georgetown, D. C., under the superintendence of Wm. H. Tenney, O. M. Linthieum, Henry Addison, Samuel Cropley, H. L. Offutt, and Francis Dodge, or any three of them.

Addison, Samuel Cropley, H. L. Offutt, and Francis Dodge, or any three of them.

At the office of Nicholas Callan, Washington, D. C., under the superintendence of Nicholas Callan, Ephraim Wheeler, Fitzhugh Coyle, Samuel Bacon, George E. Parker, Wm. H. Gunnell, Wm. A. Bradley, Z. Montgomery King, and R. W. Latham, or any three of them.

At the house of — Crombir, Lewinville, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of — Crombie, Wm. Nelson, Thomas Ap C. Jones, Francis Crocker, A. L. Foster, Joshua Gibson, and James Sherman, or any three of them.

At the School-House at Falls Church, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of Amzie Coe, Alexander G. Davis, Wm. F. Dulin, Wm. Ball, Daniel H. Barrett, E. O. Powell, and George Rieley, or any three of them.

At the house of James Caoss, in Centreville, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of John R. Pugh, A. S. Grigsby, James Machen, James A. Evans, R. M. Wheley, B. F. Rose, and John Millan, or any three of them.

At the house of James A. Evans, R. M. Wheley, B. F. Rose, and John Millan, or any three of them.

Rose, and John Millan, or any three of them. At the house of James Palmes, Pleasant Valley, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of James Palmer, Alex ander Haight, Dr. —— Hart, Wm. H. Wrenn, Silas Hutch

is, vis. ii. wrenn, Sias Hutch
ilmadge Thorn, or any three of
G. W. HUNTER, ir.,
F. D. RICHARDSON,
JARED MEAD,
WILLIAM T. RUMSEY,
THOMAS R. LOVE,
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THIS DAY RECEIVED, A FRESH LOT OF R. MARHOFF'S CELEBRATED GER-MAN MEDICATED SOAP. It is particularly adapted the CURR of all CUTAREOUS ERUPTIONS, for render the horshest skin delicately WHITE, SMOOTH and

DISTURNELL'S RAILWAY, STEAM-BOAT, AND TELEGRAPH BOOK; being A GUIDE through the UNITED STATES AND CANADA: also, giving the Ocean Steam-Packet arrangements. Tele-graph lines and charges, list of hotels, &c., with a MAP of THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, showing all the Canals, Rallroads &c.

allroads, &c. For sale by feb 5—tf A. GRAY, 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall. CENTRAL HOTEL.

Warren street, east end of the Railroad Depot, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

on the left hand as you enter the Car House going west; on
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MEALS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

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jan 17—

B. A. CLARK & CO.

HE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET contains Busts and Casts from the heads of the most dis-tinguished men that ever lived: also Skulls, both human and aninaal, from all quarters of the globs, including Pirates, Robbers, Murderers, and Thieves: also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead: and is always open free to visiters.

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oedingly interesting.

OUR ROOMS are in Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street,
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feb 26—d6m

FOWLERS & WELLS.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!! To Members of Congress, Citizens, and Strangers!
WILLIAM H. FAULKNER,



WILLIAM H. FAULKNER,
Shirt manufacturer, south side of
Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the
U. S. Hotel, would respectfully inform members of Congress, citizens, and strangers, that he is now
prepared to supply them with
Shirts of his own make of superior
style and fit. Those gentlemen
that have been troubled with bad
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his Shirt Manufactory, have Shirts
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warrant to fit and give satisfaction
or no sale. Also on hand a fine
assortment of Silk and Merino Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves,
Collars, Suspenders, Cravatz, and
every article suitable for a guntleman's wardrobe, which will be sold
as low as they can be bought in
for the encouragement he has re-

New York. Thankful for the encouragement he has re-ceived from the members of Congress, citizens, and stran-gers, he now hopes, by a strict attention to business, and a determination to please, to merit a continuation of past favors. WM. H. FAULKNER, Sign of the Shirt.

The only place in the city where Shirts are made jan 24—cotf NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE.

TRUMAN M. BRUSH is always ready to supply
No. 1 Butter; Fresh Eggs; Potatoes; Apples; Pickles,
put up in White Wine Vinegar; and all other articles usually kept in a family-furnishing Grocery and Produce Store,
at rates lower than the usual retail prices.

TRUMAN M. BRUSH,
Opposite the Garrison, Garrison street,
Mavy-yard Hill.

may 10—tr

DELAWARE COLLEGE!

THE SUMMER TERM will open on the 28th of April.

The SCIENTIFC SCHOOL attached embraces a MERCANTILE, an AGRICULTURAL, and other Departments.

For particulars apply to

W. S. F. GRAHAM, President.

April 30.

April 30.

W. S. F. GRAHAM, President.

NEWARR, DEL., March 30.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT and SOLD

at the BANK OF THE UNION,

mar 25—tf [News.] Browns' Marble Building.

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THE UNION ACADEMY. Corner of 14th street and New York Avenue Z. RICHARDS, Principal.

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As-Croulars can be obtained of the Primains
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AP For Circulars apply to the Principal, or at the sookstore of Wm. M. Morrison.
[nov 24- dtf]

CIAL INSTITUTE, Under the care of Rev. Alfred Holmead, Rector and Mr. Charles Tucker, A. M.

THE DUTIES of this Institution will be 'resumed on the 18th of August, in the lower Saloon of Mr. Carusi's building.

In English, Mathematics, Greek, Latin, and French, the course will be full and thorough. Pupils fitted for the Counting-room or College.

The experience of fifteen years, in the management of boys, induces the confident belief that the satisfaction expressed by their numerous former patrons, both in Maryland and Virginia, will be shared by those who may be pleased to entrust the education of their sons to their care.

For terms and further information apply to the Rector the Rev. Alfred Holmead, at his residence on B street, between 9th and 10th, opposite Smithsonian Institute.

JAMES W. SHEAHAN Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

PRACTISES in the Courts of the District, and prosecutes
claims of every description before the several Executive Departments and before Congress.

OFFICE and residence 21st street, two doors north
of H.

MORSE'S Compound Syrup of Yellow
Dock Root-Curing all diseases arising from an
impure state of the blood.
WM. T. EVANS,
Druggist and Apothecary,
june 23—
Corner of H and Seventh streets.

from Diamond to English, to which they particularly invite attention.

Having lately made numerous additions to their stock of Fancy Types, Borders, Ornaments, &c., their assortment is now unrivalled in the United States; and their insproved methods of casting, and of preparing metal, enable them to furnish orders in a manner to insure satisfaction.

Printing Presses, Cases, Stands, Chases, Galleys, Printing Ink, and every article used in a printing-office, constantly on hand, at the lowest rates.

Second-hand Presses, and Type used only in stereotyping at reduced prices.

en Books will be sent to Printers who wish L. JOHNSON & CO., No. 6 Sansom street.

MENT.

F. LOUDON & CO., Men's Mercers and Tailors, Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, have just opened their new store with a large and well-selected stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, such as Clotha, Cassimeros, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods generally.

Army, navy, marine, and revenue officers will find an assortment of the best Swords, Epanlets, Sashes, Passants, Laces, and such other articles as the latest regulation of their respective corps prescribe.

An experience of many years in legitimate Tailoring—a new and select stock of Goods—a desire to please—with the cash system to protect customers against high prices—are inducements that we offer, and most respectfully solicit patronage.

ST. VINCENT'S MANUAL, in magnifi-cent bindings, varying in price from 50 cents to \$11... Also a dozen other varieties of approved Catholic Prayer Books. Some as low as 12½ cents. For sale by mar 11—tr 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall.

WREATHS FOR MAY PARTIES!

FANS! PARASOLS! JEWELRY, &c. A N assortment of the above articles just received and for sale low at Mrs. Collison's Fancy and Millinery Store, where will be made up to order every style of FASHIONA-BLE HATS FOR LADIES, and she invites attention to her

Crochet and r Bonnets stif order.
may 7—tr [Sat. News.] GOLD PENS AND PENCILS—a new article

wiknives, &c., &c. At
WIMER'S cheap cash Stationery store.
Sixth st., near Louisiana avenue may 24—tr FINE DOUBLE ENAMELED FRENCH
and writing upon with the style and penell; and a variety
of Cards for printing purposes of the different numbers and
qualities—at Mrs. COLLISON'S Pancy Store, Sixth street,
feb 20—the printing purposes of the different numbers and
qualities—at Mrs. COLLISON'S Pancy Store, Sixth street,
feb 20—the printing purposes of the different numbers and
qualities—at Mrs. COLLISON'S Pancy Store, Sixth street,
feb 20—the printing purposes of the different numbers and

AMBER TUCK COMBS, JEWELRY, &c. A N assortment of the above articles just opened at
MRS. COLLIBON'S, Sixth street,
ap 30—tr
[Sat. News.]

BONNET GIMPS also just received.

A FEW MORE LEFT-Of those pretty fancy GRATE APRONS and PICTURE-FRAME PAPERS, at WIMER'S, Sixth st., near Louisiana avenue.

DR. BRANDRETH'S PILLS for sale by may 27-tr

THE BULLDER'S GUIDE & MECHAN-10'S PRICE-BOOK—For sale by June 16—tr A. GRAY, 7th street.

FANCY PAPER HEADQUARTERS!

(OLD PAPER, plain and embossed; Silver, Copper, White Metal, Chinese, Steel Blue, Carmine, and Ultamarine; embossed, glazed, figured and finest German Fancy, of all colors and Gold borders, of all sizes; English and American Tissue, Oil, Tracing, Perforated, and Drawing Paper. For sale by

A. GRAY, Bookseller, Seventh street.

GRATE APRONS-ANOTHER SUPPLY.

A COMFORTABLE SHAVE!

FENNEY'S Warranted "Tally-ho Razors"—good, or the money will be returned Shaving Creams, German Cologne French Paste Blacking—a superior article Blacking Brushes, Key-Rings, &c. At WIMER'S, Sixth st., sdjefning Mrs. Collison's may 24—tr

VERY CHEAP!

ETTER PAPER, 10 cents a quire! Good FOOLSCAP, 12% cents a quire! Ink, from 4 to 37% cents a bottle. ENVELOPER as low as 15 cents a hundred!

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND COMMER.

DR. J. M. AUSTIN,
(Late of Warrenton, Va.)

OFFICE and Residence—F street, north
oor above 10th.

Philadelphia Type and Stereotype Foundry. THE subscriber would call the attent the greatly reduced prices of the presen

the greatly reduced prices of the greatly reduced prices of the Small Pice 32 " Nonparell 55 " Long Primer 34 " Agate 72 " Bourgeois 37 " Pearl 108 " Brevier 42 " Diamond 160 " Determined to spare no expense in making their estailshment as perfect as possible, they have recently got a complete set of the justly celebrated Scoren-cur Larry from Diamond to English, to which they particularly investments.

ng, at reduced prices.

Books, Pamphlets, Music, Labels, &c., stereotyped

NEW FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISH-

H UNGARY and Kossuth, or an American exposition of the late Hungarian Revolution, with a
steel plate portrait of the noble Magyar, by Rev. B. F. Tefft,
D. D. For sale by
dec 22—tr 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall.

THE attention of little Misses is called to an assortmen of WREATHS and plain Ribbons for May parties, at MRS. COLLISON'S, Sixth street, near Louisiana avenue, ap 30—tr [Sat. News.]

patterns for the senson.

She has made another addition to her stock of NEAPOLITAN and GIMP BONN ETS, and keeps on hand an assortment of CORDED BONNETS for Misses and Adults.

Fine and medium Tooth-Brushes Porte-Monnaies, Vesta Boxes, Pocket Combs Air-Balls, Hat-Brushes, Coat-Hooks

YOUMAN'S Popular CLASS BOOK OF CHEMISTRY, accompanied by Youman's "New Chart of Chemistry"—a very instructive thing for the School-room. For sale by may 10—tr 7th st., opp. Odd-Fel'ows' Hall.

ap 20-tr 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall. REHBACH'S Premium Polygrades, or Drawing Pencils—the best now in use for

wing and architectural purposes.
Cohen's Office Pencils, hard and soft.
Cohen's superfine prepared Polygrades, do.
Also Fendier's "Crayons superfine," and red lead Pencils, at WIMER'S, next to Mrs. Collison's Fancy Stree, 6th street.

mar 1:—tr

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. This sufficient to inform the public where this valuable Medicine can be had, without attempting to add to its fame by repeating the numerous recommendations given of its efficacy in diseases arising from impurity of the blood, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Tetter, Liver Complaint, General Weakness, &c., &c. For sale at WiMER'S cheap cash Stationery store, may 24—tr Sixth st. near Louisiana avenue.

THE daily orders for these pretty parlor ornaments have compelled the subscriber to order another box, which he opens to-day, and invites those who desire choice patterns to give him an early cail.

Also received, a few more pieces of Fancy CUT PAPER FOR PICTURE-FRAMES and LOOKING-GLASSES; and a few quires of CEILING PAPER yet on hand, at WIMER'S Cheap Cash Stationery Store, may 25—tr 6th street, near Louisiana avenue.

WIMER'S cheap cash Stationery store, Sixth st., near Louisiana avenue may 24-tr